

# Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 12, 1846.

## Democratic Nominations.

For Governor, JAMES WHITCOMB.

For Lieutenant Governor, PARIS C. DUNNING.

## "The British Party."

There is nothing more despicable than the attempt made by the run-mad partisans to prejudice the people in regard to the course pursued on public affairs by those who entertain different opinions, by the use of the cant words which heads this paragraph. There is no British party in this country. He who thus estimates the character of the American people is himself to be regarded with the eye of suspicion. However much we may differ in regard to this or that measure, the great mass of the people are devotedly attached to our country and its institutions. We were disposed to retort upon those who have been so profuse in such denunciations, the recent news from England would afford a most excellent opportunity. It will be found by reference to our columns, with what exultation Mr. Secretary Walker's proposal of reducing the American tariff was received in England. It was ordered to be printed for the use of the House of Lords, so highly did they estimate its suggestions! If the British cabinet were to be consulted in regard to the legislation of this country which should most benefit Great Britain, it would reduce the tariff as proposed by the very men who are loudest in their denunciations of Great Britain, and who have uttered their lungs by exclaiming "British Party," as applicable to those who wish to sustain American interests by the protection of the present tariff. How much longer will the people suffer themselves to be deceived by such casting demagogues! Let them examine into questions of National policy for themselves, and the time will soon arrive when they will be uninfluenced by such appeals—and when they will be regarded, as they deserve to be, as an insult to their understanding.—*Ind. St. Journal, March 4.*

With due difference, it seems to us that the Journal misapprehends the true merits of the issue. We readily agree with the Journal as to what it says in favor of the patriotism of the "great mass of the people." But with those who assume to lead, there is a difference, a great difference, and one which plainly indicates the existence of a "British" or conservative party in this country, whose policy is based upon ideas identical with those of the anti-progress party in England and every where else. These are they who steadily oppose any and every reform of whatever nature; and so far as the doctrines of conservatism are concerned, they are just as much "British Whigs" as they could be if they were the actual subjects of Queen Victoria. This is not because they adopt opinions which are more or less popular in England or any other part of Europe, but because their notions correspond only with such of those opinions as are anti-democratic and antagonistic to the interests of the majority. The idea, therefore, which the Journal seems to entertain with so much complacency, that because the English Cabinet has been forced to adopt democratic doctrines in relation to a tariff policy, therefore, the democrats of this country are the real "British Whigs," is perfectly baseless. Suppose, for instance, that in addition to the adoption of the "free trade" policy, the British Cabinet, Parliament, and People, should set aside their present Constitution and should adopt that of the United States; they should conclude to dispense with the services of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and conclude to make Sir Robert Peel or somebody else the President of the British empire,—would Mr. Journal still affirm that we are British whigs? Would it not be more in accordance with truth to say that they were American democrats? We think so. And if the Journal will carefully reflect upon the matter, it will discover, perhaps, that there is some difference between a horse-chessnut and a chestnut horse.

## A Compliment and a Reminiscence.

The National Intelligencer, speaking of the news by the Cambria, says:

"The most curious item of intelligence by this arrival is the unprecedented compliment paid by the House of Lords to Mr. Secretary Walker's Annual Treasury Report, recommending the repeal of our protective tariff, which was ordered by their Lordships to be printed for the use of the House. It is, indeed, not improbable that the free trade propositions of our Secretary, accompanied, if they did not prompt, the kindred measure in England of a total repeal of the corn laws."

Upon this the N. Y. Evening Post, remarks, with a reminiscence at this time peculiarly interesting, of a very early stage of the Oregon question:

"The Intelligencer is not accurate in speaking of the compliment paid to Mr. Walker's report as unprecedented. It is the practice of the English government to direct the printing of such documents from abroad as are of great public interest. The report concerning the Oregon territory, made by Mr. Francis Baylies, of Massachusetts, to the House of Representatives, twenty years ago—a report which gave us our first impressions of the value of that territory, and the strength of the American title to it—was reprinted in England for the use of the British government. So early was that government awake to the importance of that territory, and with such vigilance did she watch the proceedings of this country in regard to it."

## White River Bridge.

The Hon. ROBERT SMITH, of Illinois, one of the most industrious, energetic and talented members from the West, reported the following bill on the 28th ult., which was read and committed to a committee of the whole. We sincerely hope it will pass. It will also be remembered, to the credit of Mr. S., that he reported a bill for the completion of the great Cumberland road; and should that bill, the only present feasible one, pass, he should, and shall have a monument erected to his services.

## A BILL.

To provide for the preservation of a bridge across White river, on the Cumberland road, in the State of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War cause the middle pier of the bridge, by the name of the Cumberland States across White river, in the State of Indiana, to be well and completely repaired, for the preservation of said bridge, and that any sum, not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for said purpose.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of War to detach from other service an engineer, under whose direction the operations provided for above shall be carried on and completed.

The Cincinnati Gazette calls the suspension of the late canal law by Whitcomb, a "novel move," and asks where he gets the authority to suspend it. Does not the editors of that paper know that loco-foco office holders have authority to do any thing they like. Their right is derived from that ancient of wickedness—the divine right of kings.—*New Albany Gazette.*

If either of the above named Gazettes will consult the letters of Gov. Whitcomb, published by us, on the subject, they will find that he took no step which was not fully justified and warranted by law. The whigs, by the way, are great sticklers for law when it sanctions swindling.

On his speech on the Oregon question, in the Senate, on the 20th Feb., Mr. WEBSTER said: "My tongue shall be blistered before I would say any thing derogatory to the title of the United States, whilst the government was engaged in negotiating for that territory on the strength of our title." This language from the Great Leader of the Federal Party, is certainly the strongest rebuke which can be inflicted upon those second and third rate politicians and editors, who let no occasion pass for decrying American rights, and exaggerating British pretensions.

## The Currency.

The following statement of the leading features of nearly all the specie paying Banks of the United States, at a period on or about the 1st of January this year and last, we take from a late money article of the New York News:

COMPARATIVE LEADING FEATURES OF THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ONE BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

	1845.	1846.	1845.	1846.
Assets.				
Massachusetts,	46,779,955	48,110,100	22,659,159	23,675,000
New Hampshire,	1,250,000	1,250,000	2,363,515	2,363,515
Ver. Mont.,	4,755,314	4,755,314	5,014,000	5,014,000
New York,	72,891,700	72,891,700	74,740,000	74,740,000
Pennsylvania,	14,602,000	14,602,000	16,964,260	16,964,260
Maryland,	6,677,773	6,677,773	10,141,250	10,141,250
Virginia,	24,807,000	24,807,000	26,927,410	26,927,410
North Carolina,	3,207,428	3,207,428	3,464,754	3,464,754
South Carolina,	4,851,428	4,851,428	6,044,779	6,044,779
Georgia,	3,198,400	3,198,400	4,692,753	4,692,753
Florida,	2,048,000	2,048,000	3,047,615	3,047,615
Alabama,	1,594,000	1,594,000	2,711,625	2,711,625
Kentucky,	4,416,515	4,416,515	4,947,632	4,947,632
Tennessee,	3,807,265	3,807,265	3,941,542	3,941,542
Total,	198,413,722	198,413,722	204,023,004	204,023,004
Liabilities.				
Massachusetts,	12,500,000	12,500,000	14,534,618	14,534,618
New Hampshire,	329,664	329,664	302,381	302,381
Ver. Mont.,	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
New York,	20,150,210	20,150,210	21,625,210	21,625,210
Pennsylvania,	2,762,163	2,762,163	4,264,414	4,264,414
Maryland,	1,556,415	1,556,415	3,112,000	3,112,000
Virginia,	3,453,954	3,453,954	3,904,645	3,904,645
North Carolina,	1,118,093	1,118,093	1,284,410	1,284,410
South Carolina,	1,976,759	1,976,759	2,564,382	2,564,382
Georgia,	2,662,100	2,662,100	3,546,955	3,546,955
Florida,	39,400	39,400	529,163	529,163
Missouri,	1,555,870	1,555,870	1,918,849	1,918,849
Kentucky,	2,184,714	2,184,714	2,567,551	2,567,551
Tennessee,	1,604,414	1,604,414	1,693,947	1,693,947
Total,	56,610,664	56,610,664	62,587,808	62,587,808

These aggregates compare as follows:

	1845.	1846.	1845.	1846.
Assets.	198,413,722	198,413,722	204,023,004	204,023,004
Liabilities.	56,610,664	56,610,664	62,587,808	62,587,808
Excess.	141,803,058	141,803,058	141,435,196	141,435,196

The Ohio bank returns show last year a circulation of \$2,373,312, and is now not far from \$2,000,000. As the whole income of the four banks of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, and those of Ohio, is near \$3,200,000 of paper money, and going on at a fearful rate. Ohio will soon have a paper circulation, conflicting with those of the surrounding States, higher than she ever had in the season of January of 1837 and '38.

## Monarchy in Mexico.

The following extract from the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, manifests beyond doubt the predisposition which exists among the Monarchy-men of France and England, to re-establish a kingdom in Mexico.

"The old project of imposing a European King on Mexico has been revived in the Journal des Debats this month, and duly assented to by the London Times. After stating that Mr. PONSSETT, conformably to the instructions of his Government, labored to bring about the Federal system in Mexico, in order to dismember her more easily, the Debats pretends to have been informed by the prince regent and trustworthy travellers that the honest and well-intentioned people of the country regretted the Royal rule, and expressed lively wishes to see it reconstituted in the hands of some foreign prince. 'This return,' adds the Journal, of the Spanish American Republics to monarchical ideas is a serious subject for meditation; they turn their spirits to monarchy as their only means of safety. Now, you see how the Times follows out the notions of the Debats:

"By what means are the principles of government to be restored in Mexico? It is clear to demonstration that such a state of things as we now witness is rapidly preparing the whole country for a revolution, and after having been informed by the prince regent and trustworthy travellers that the honest and well-intentioned people of the country regretted the Royal rule, and expressed lively wishes to see it reconstituted in the hands of some foreign prince. 'This return,' adds the Journal, of the Spanish American Republics to monarchical ideas is a serious subject for meditation; they turn their spirits to monarchy as their only means of safety. Now, you see how the Times follows out the notions of the Debats:

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## House of Representatives, Feb. 28.

Mr. OWEN, of the Committee on the Smithsonian, brought a report on the bill, No. 5, with a substitute, and the following resolution:

Resolved, That this report be printed; that the substitute herewith reported be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and be printed separately in the form of a bill; and that the bill be and the special order of the day for the second Tuesday in April next.

Mr. HOUSSON called for a division of the question, as to take a separate vote on the proposal to make it the special order of the day; which was ordered. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

And the question on the first branch of the resolution was taken, and decided in the affirmative.

And the question recurring on the second branch of the resolution was taken, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. OWEN said: I hope the House will suffer me to say one word on this subject. The money appropriated by this bill has been in our treasury between seven and eight years; and in all that time, not a dollar of it has been expended in accordance with the purpose for which it was appropriated. It is a matter of course, that we cannot suppose Congress unwilling to act in such a matter. It has heretofore failed, because, in the conflict on other important subjects, it was delayed, and remained among the unfinished business. This will gain by its late passage, and it will be a great benefit to the country.

The Committee put it off until April. If even that be too early, let a later day be named. But, at all events, let some day be fixed when we may know that the subject will be taken up; so that we at last escape the just reproach of receding from our duty for the best purposes on earth, and then doing nothing with it.

## Twenty-Ninth Congress.

In the Senate, Feb. 25.

(We have heretofore given a short sketch of the motion of Mr. DAYTON to postpone the Oregon subject for the space of two weeks. We copy below in full the remarks of Gen. Cass.)

Mr. Cass rose to speak only to one topic: he was not going to make a speech; and he would not say one word that was "inevitable," or "except to disclaim it." [A laugh.] If he rightly understood the Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. DAYTON,) he grounded his motion for postponement on the Pacific news recently received from England, the tenor of which led him to conclude that the course of Great Britain was likely to be more pacific. Now, Mr. C. would say, before the Senate and before the country, that there was not a man, from one end of the Union to the other, who was more desirous of peace than he was. So were all Senators round him: he took it they were all for peace. Some of them thought war more immediately probable than others; but he was well assured there was not one in that Chamber who would sacrifice the rights and honor of the country, on the one hand, or, on the other, would lightly and recklessly force on a state of war.

Mr. C. had been looking with longing eyes at the news from Europe; what good it contained; for we seemed to have reached a point when the affairs of the nation were suspended on the arrival of the next steamer! Half the interval, from one steamer's arrival to another's was spent in scrutinizing the news brought by the last, and the other half in speculating on what which the next boat would bring or ought to bring. We could not deliberate on a great national question, far less decide it, without consulting the tone of the British press. He did not deny that it might be very proper to look at the state of public opinion in England; but he was opposed to an indefinite postponement of the Oregon question, and he knew what the opinions of the British public were.

What was this intelligence, on which the Senator from New Jersey founded his motion to postpone? Mr. C. had been surprised, he had been amazed, that the government paper should have given so much space to pacific news, and that the delegates from that country should have been so much interested in the affairs of the nation. Why did not every body know that ever since the days of William III, the speech from the throne had been a stereotyped thing? The Queen was not responsible for her subjects or to any body; she did not speak as one obligated to speak for them, but as one who spoke for herself. The Queen's speech was any thing but this; it was "my subjects," "my throne," "my army," "my navy," "I shall do it." There was no spreading of the state of the national concerns as was expected from the English press. But what did the Queen say? That "she regretted the difficulties with the United States had not been settled; and that she was disposed to accommodate them as well as she could consistently with a regard to the national interests and honor." That was the amount of it, and what less could she say! The declaration was not a declaration of peace, it was a declaration of war. Was there any thing specially pacific? If there was, he had not "optics sharp" enough to see it.

But what else did Mr. Majesty say? "My army and navy must be increased." And what did this mean? There was no need of any such declaration as regarded the army and navy; but what very great increase could carry the proposed increase the next day. What then, was it for? Against France? England had long been under the strictest alliance with that power, if not officially, yet by the full understanding and constant interchange of troops and arms, and the most intimate and radical party, and was indeed at this time its acknowledged head and leader, the very Cerebus of the Treasury, came forward to advocate the measure, with the avowal that he intended to this country. Could any man doubt that the declaration of war, as Mr. C. said, was not a declaration of war, but a declaration of peace, and that the colonies of the Crown had greatly increased, and it was necessary that the army and navy should be widely diffused. So it was, and so it had been for ages. The Queen, too, put the increase on this ground; but there was no doubt in England as to what it was designed for.

As to the general tone and complexion of the British press, Mr. C. did not feel disposed to rely so much upon that as the Senator from New Jersey seemed to do. One of the leading political organs in London—the Morning Chronicle, Lord John Russell's paper—threw out the idea that the British Government ought not to compromise on the 49th degree of latitude. Now, gentlemen, you see how the press never could consent to the two claims lapped over each other, and it was vain to mix a line, and say that they should end there. The President recommended grants of land to the settlers of the territory, and the British press, Mr. C. did not feel disposed to rely so much upon that as the Senator from New Jersey seemed to do. One of the leading political organs in London—the Morning Chronicle, Lord John Russell's paper—threw out the idea that the British Government ought not to compromise on the 49th degree of latitude. Now, gentlemen, you see how the press never could consent to the two claims lapped over each other, and it was vain to mix a line, and say that they should end there. The President recommended grants of land to the settlers of the territory, and the British press, Mr. C. did not feel disposed to rely so much upon that as the Senator from New Jersey seemed to do.

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